Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1807. [No. 1796.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, may at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Will be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
THE MOUNT-AIR-HOUSE,
Which is large and convenient—
AND ALL THE LAND ADJOINING:
Supposed to be upwards of 600 acres.—There is also a Kitchen with 4 or 5 rooms,—two of them with fire places and other out-houses. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.—It is near the stage road, about half way between Alexandria and Colchester.—The situation is remarkably healthy and the water good.

Sarah M'Carty,
John W. Bronaugh.

Cedar-Grove, Dec. 4—17 d

Fresh Raisins.

Landing and for sale by the subscriber,
100 casks Malaga best Sun Raisins.
JOHN G. LADD.

Dec 27 d

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsey, and
FOR SALE,
15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
30 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It will accommodate a family, and a flour and grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to hold 4,000 bbls. flour. E. J.

September 2 dtf

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A *NEGRO SERVANT*, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25. d

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will find employment by applying to the subscriber in Alexandria. E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 29th, 1806.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to

James Patton.

October 20. d

60 quarter-casks of the best quality *Mountain Wine*, for sale by

John G. Ladd.

November 19. d

13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26.

For Sale or Freight,

The good schooner
MARIA,
Charles Stodder, master,
Eighty-nine tons burthen. If not sold immediately, she will take freight for the W. Indies.

Apply to

Henry K. May.

December 26. 6t

A. C. Cazenove,

King-street, opposite Mr. Mott's tavern, has just received and for sale,

A handsome selection of FANCY MUSLINS.

Black and colored Italian and India lute-strings.
Ladies' and gentlemens' white, black, and colored silk hose
Silk, kid, extra long and habit gloves
Lace gloves and sleeves
Brown, black, and scarlet silk velvets,
Fine split straw Jipsey hats
White and black crapes
Fawn colored cassimeres and beaverets
Milled gloves, hose and caps
Men, women, and childrens lists and milled socks
A few bales German oznaburgs and burlaps
2 cases Irish linens
1 do. Nuns' threads
Real Martinique and other French cordials, in cases.

A few Prints of the Apotheosis of *General Washington*, in elegant Gilt Frames.

December 15. 1 d

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
Three bales of assorted 7-4 superfine Broad-Cloths, from 15 to 18s sterling cost.
Three bales of Ladies Habit Cloth, at 11s to 14s sterling.
Two bales of assorted plain and knapt Coatings, from 5s 9d to 12s sterling.
The above goods are of the latest importation, and purchased on advantageous terms, and will be sold at a very low advance for approved endorsed notes.

December 1. dtf

Just Received

And for Sale by the Subscriber,
10 hhds. retailing Molasses
12 tierces of good Rice
100 bbls. kiln-dried Corn Meal
3 hhds. old Antigua Rum
6 hhds. Green Coffee
20 casks of Lime, and
3000 bushels of Salt.

M. MILLER.

December 2. d

The Subscriber has received
The following ARTICLES,
Which he offers for Sale very low:
15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cognac brandy
10 hogsheads wel flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum
30 barrels New-England Rum.
AND ON HAND,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and First quality Souchong } TEAS of the latest importations.
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Teneriffe
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled Port, *very old WINES.*
A few cases claret, superior quality
Coniac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
New England rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & roll brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns

James Sanderson.

September 17

Printing in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock, will be sold, at the late captain R. Conway's meadow, a large quantity of
Well cured HAY,
In lots to suit purchasers, on a credit of 6 months

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

December 30. d

Grain and Yeast may now be

had—and in a few days *ALE* and *BEER*, at the brewhouse of

THOMAS CRUSE.

December 29. d2w

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to leave this country early next spring for Europe, requests all those indebted to her to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given—and all such as have claims against her to exhibit them for payment.

She professes letting on moderate terms,
That commodious HOUSE occupied by the late John Dunlap as a dwelling house, of which immediate possession may be had.

ELIZA DUNLAP.

Dec. 26. d

Liverpool Salt, afloat

The Cargo of the schooner Thomas Jefferson, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of 900 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt,

For sale by
Lawrason and Fowle.

Who have also landing from said schooner,
100 boxes mould candles
5 chests young hyson tea
4 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
20 boxes chocolate
5 hogsheads N. E. rum
30 kegs fresh raisins.
IN STORE,
25 chests young hyson } TEAS
15 do. imperial } *first quality.*
15 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
6 do. Plains
7 do. Kendall cottons
50 rolls heavy Ravens duck
2 cases hats
1000 pair coarse and fine shoes
15 hogsheads } *Muscovado Sugars.*
10 barrels }
150 barrels N. E. rum
4 hogsheads Grenada do.
2 pipes Rebus wine
200 kegs, and 20 kids salmon
Half barrels and kids of beef
200 boxes soap
50 boxes chocolate
30 do. cod-fish.

December 27. d

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

July 8 RICHARD HORWELL.

ALSO,
Red, Green and Black Morocco Leather,
By the dozen or single Skin—for sale at HORWELL'S Patent Suspender Manufactory, Prince-street

40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,
AND
40 boxes dipt Candles,
For Sale by

M. MILLER.

December 12.

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.
B. DANDRIDGE, deceased.

September 18. 00

To Contractors.

THE president and directors of the Little River Turnpike Company propose to let out the paving any distance of the road, not exceeding five miles, and the board of directors will attend at Gadsby's tavern, on Monday next, the fifth of January, to receive proposals for completing the same, where they wish to see any gentleman disposed to undertake the work.

JONAH THOMPSON, Treasurer.

January 1 4t

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof,

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a superi-
4 quarter casks do. do. } or requ'ty
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
5000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

Wanted to Hire,

Two NEGRO MEN, accustomed to plantation work, and to whom liberal wages will be given.

Dec 26. JOHN GADSBY.

NOTICE.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company, of Alexandria, are informed, that an election for fifteen directors, to manage the affairs of the said Company for the year ensuing, will be held at the court-house, in Alexandria, the 15th of next month.

By order of the directors.

WM. HARTSHORNE, Pres't.

12th mo. 30th

☞ Mr. Green, Fredericksburg; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; are requested to insert the above two weeks in their respective papers.

For Hire.

I HAVE to hire, four valuable NEGRO FELLOWS, until the first of April—one of them a capital house servant.

B. DADE.

December 30. d1w

On Thursday the 1st day of

January, 1807,
A FRENCH SCHOOL
WILL be opened by *John Frignet*, at the corner of Royal and Prince streets—to commence at 6 o'clock and continue until 9, every evening for three months.

The terms are—5 dollars per quarter, payable monthly, and one dollar entrance.

Application may be made to

JOHN FRIGNET.

December 30 3t*

☞ EDUCATION.

MRS. JACKS, begs leave to acquaint her FRIENDS *and the* PUBLIC,
THAT her School commences again on Monday, 5th January—and in addition to her former system, will be taught the Piano Forte, by a Master engaged for the purpose—Also, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography with the use of the Globes, Chronology, History, Astronomy, &c. &c. by Mr. Cowing, as taught at Mrs. Bryan's Academy for Young Ladies at Bryan-House, Black-Heath, London.

December 26. mw&f

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of January, 1807, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the plantation of the late *Samuel Adams*, deceased, near the Little Falls of Potomac, Fairfax county; all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, one waggon and Harness, several Negro Women and Children, and one Lad about 16 or 17 years of age, for a term of years, to be made known on the day of sale.

Hannah Adams, *Ex'x.*

December 24. 2aw4w*

DR. REES'S
CYCLOPÆDIA,
VOL. 2d. PART 1st.
Just received by ROBERT GRAY, and for Sale, at his Book Store, in King-street.

November 4.

NEW YORK, December 26.

Important Foreign Intelligence.

FROM OUR FRENCH PAPERS.

[Detail of operations after the battle of Jena—the substance of the previous bulletins having been published from the Dutch papers by the ship Eugenia.]

SIXTH BULLETIN.

WEIMAR, OCT. 15—*(evening.)*

Six thousand Saxons, and more than three hundred officers, have been made prisoners. The emperor had the officers assembled, and told them that he saw with pain their army make war upon him—that for his part he had taken to arms only to insure the independence of the Saxon nation and to oppose its incorporation with the Prussian monarchy—that his intention was to send them all home, if they gave their parole of honor never to serve against France. That their sovereign, whose title he acknowledged, had acted weakly, in yielding to Prussian menaces, and making them enter upon his territory—but that the Prussians must remain in Prussia, and that they should not meddle in any manner in the affairs of Germany—That the Saxons ought to be found united to the confederation of the Rhine, under the protection of France, a protection that was not new her. That, since two hundred years, without France, she would have been invaded by Austria or Prussia. That the emperor had taken arms only when Prussia had invaded Saxony; that it was necessary to put a term to these outrages; that the continent had need of repose; and that in spite of the intrigues and the base passions which agitated many courts, it was necessary that their repose should exist, although it cost, to procure it, the fall of some thrones.

Effectively, all the Saxon prisoners have been sent to their homes, with the proclamation of the emperor to the Saxons, and with assurances that no enmity existed against their nation.

The following parole was presented to their officers for signature.

We, the undersigned generals, colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, captains, and Saxon officers, swear, upon our word of honor, not at all to bear arms against his majesty the emperor and king, and his allies; we take the same engagement, and make the same oath, in the name of the subaltern officers and soldiers, who have been made prisoners with us, and of which the list is here joined, even if we did receive a formal order for it from our sovereign, the elector of Saxony.

Dated Jena, 13th Oct. 1806.

Signed to the number of one hundred and twenty.

SEVENTH BULLETIN.

The grand duke of Berg encircled Erfurth on the 15th, in the morning; on the 16th the place capitulated. By this 14000 men, of which 8000 were wounded and 6000 able-bodied, have become prisoners of war, among which are the prince of Orange, field-marshal Mollendorff, lieut. generals Larisch and Graver; and major-general Legave and Zvcisel. A park of 120 pieces of artillery, well furnished, has fallen in our hands. Every day they collect prisoners.

The king of Prussia sent an aid-de-camp to the emperor, with a letter in answer to that the emperor had wrote to him before the battle, but which the king of Prussia did not answer till after. This step of the emperor Napoleon was similar to that towards the emperor of Russia, before the battle of Austerlitz. He said to the king of Prussia—

"The success of my arms are not at all uncertain—Your troops shall be beaten, but it will cost the blood of my children. If it could be spared by some arrangement compatible with the honor of my crown, there is nothing I may not do to spare so precious a blood. There is only honor which can be, in my view, more precious than the blood of my soldiers."

It appears that the remnant of the Prussian army have retired towards Magdeburg. Of all this immense and fine army, but a few remnants have re-joined.

[To this Bulletin is annexed the capitulation of the town and citadel of Erfurth.]

EIGHTH BULLETIN.

WEIMAR, OCT. 16.

The different corps of the army which are pursuing the enemy, announce every moment prisoners, baggage, cannon, magazines and provisions of all kinds, taken. Marshal Davoust has just taken 30 pieces of cannon; marshal Soult a convoy o 3000 tons of flour; and marshal Bernadotte 1500 prisoners. The army is in such a manner dispersed and mixed with our troops that one of their battalions came to join one of our advanced night guards, mistaking it for one of their own. The king of Prussia endeavors to get to Magdeburg. Marshal Mollendorf is very sick at Erfurth; the duke of Berg has sent him his physician.

The queen of Prussia has been many times in view of our posts; she is in continual terrors and alarms. The evening she passed her regiment in review, she never ceased to stir up the king and the generals. She wished for blood and the most precious blood has flown—the most experienced generals fell in the first conflict.

The brigadier-general Durosnel made a bold charge with the 20th and 78th chasseurs, which had the greatest effect; the major of the 20th particularly distinguished himself. Brigadier general Colbert, at the head of the 2d hussars and 12th chasseurs, had great success in several charges made upon the enemy.

NINTH BULLETIN.

WEIMAR, OCT. 17.

The garrison of Erfurth has filed off. We have found there a much greater number of persons than we expected. There are a great quantity of magazines. The emperor has appointed general Clark governor of the city and citadel of Erfurth, and the surrounding country. The citadel is a fine octagon, with casmate and bastions, and well fortified. It is a valuable acquisition, which will serve as a point of succor in the midst of our operations. It was said in the 5th bulletin, that we had taken from 25 to 30 standards, there are now 45 at head quarters—it is probable that we will have about 60. These standards were presented by Frederick the Great to his soldiers. Among the number is one belonging to the regiment of guards, and another of the Queen's regiment, embroidered by her own hands. It seems the enemy are endeavoring to rally at Magdeburg; but at the same time we are marching on every side. The different bodies of our army are in pursuit of them by different roads. Couriers are arriving every moment to announce the destruction of whole battalions, and the capture of pieces of cannon, baggage, &c.

The emperor lodges in the palace of Weimar, where the queen of Prussia lodged some days before. She was here for the purpose of kindling the flames of war. She is a woman of handsome figure, but of little understanding; incapable of foreseeing the consequences of her actions. We must, instead of condemning her, pity her—for she must be filled with remorse for the evil she has brought upon her country, and for the ascendancy she has exercised over the king her husband, who is universally looked upon as a perfectly honest man, who was desirous of peace, and the happiness of his people.

TENTH BULLETIN.

Naumburg, October 18.

Among the sixy standards which were taken at the battle of Jena, there are several belonging to the king of Prussia's guards, and one belonging to the body guards, the inscription on which is written in French.

The king of Prussia has requested an armistice of six weeks. The emperor replied that it was impossible after a victory, to give the enemy time to rally.

Nevertheless the Prussians have caused the report to be so much circulated, that several of our generals having fell in with them, were made to believe that this armistice was concluded.

Marshal Soult arrived on the 16th at Creussen, in pursuit of the column in which the king was, which was estimated at ten or 12000 strong. General Kalkreuth, who had been told that an asmistice had been commanded there, caused marshal Soult to be told that an armistice had been concluded.—The marshal replied it was impossible the emperor could have committed so great a fault—that he would believe the armistice when it would be officially notified to him. Gen. Kalkreuth expressed a desire to see marshal Soult, who met him at the advance posts. "What more do you want of us, said the Prussian general, the duke of Brunswick is dead, all our generals are killed, wounded or taken, the greatest part of our army is flying, your successes are sufficiently great, the king has requested a suspension of arms, it is impossible that your emperor should not grant it." "General replied marshal Soult, for a long time have our enemies duped us in this manner, they appealed to our generosity when they have been vanquished, and a moment after have forgotten the magnanimity which we have been accustomed to shew——After the battle of Austerlitz, the emperor granted an armistice to the Russian army; that armistice saved it—How unworthy has the conduct of the Russians proved. It is said they are returning; we burn with desire to see them again. If they had possessed as much generosity as ourselves, they would have been tranquil, after the moderation we have shewn. We have in no wise provoked the unjust war which you are making against us. You declared it wantonly; the battle of Jena has decided the campaign—our business is to do you as much harm as we can. Lay down your arms, and I will wait in that situation for the orders of the emperor." The old general Kalkreuth saw very well he had nothing to answer. The two generals separated, and hostilities recommenced a moment afterwards; the village of Creussen was carried, the enemy routed, and closely pursued.

The grand duke of Berg and marshals Soult and Ney were on the 17th and 18th, to join, by combined marches, & crush the enemy. They will doubtless have surrounded a great many fugitives; the fields are covered with them and the roads are encumbered with waggons and baggage of every kind.

Never was there a greater victory signalized by greater disasters. The reserve which prince Eugene of Wirtemberg commands, is arrived at Halle. Thus we are but at the ninth day of the campaign, and already the enemy is obliged to bring forward his last resource.—The emperor is marching to it; it will be attacked to-morrow, if it keeps its position at Halle.

Marshal Davoust set out on this day to take possession of Leipsic, and throw a bridge over the Elbe. The imperial horse guard is coming at last to join us.

Independently of the considerable magazines found at Naumbourg, a great number has been found at Weissennels.

The general in chief Ruchel has been found in a village, mortally wounded; marshal Soult has sent him his surgeon. It would seem to be a decree of Providence that all those who urged this war should be struck by its first blows.

PARIS, OCT. 25.

In letters just received from Mentz we read the following.

The king of Prussia has asked for an amnesty which was refused to him.

The hereditary Prince of Orange, marshal Mollendorf and several other generals are of the number of prisoners taken in the battle of the 15th.

The emperor of the French is himself pursuing his success.——The number of Prussian prisoners taken from the beginning of the campaign is estimated at sixty thousand, and that of the wounded at twenty thousand. They have lost besides five hundred field pieces, and more than 50 colors.

We daily receive more details of the first battles that took place between the French and Prussian armies, and on the marches and opperations that have follow. ed them. We present our readers with a sketch of them.

The first operation which was to be made by the rear guard of the French was the passage of the Saxon Saal. (There are two rivers of that name; one, the Saxon, has its source on the Fitchelberg in the country of Bareuth, on the Frontiers of Bohemia, runs into Saxony near Saalfeld, Rudolstalle, Jesma, Naumberg, Measburg and Hall falls into the Elbe near Barby: The other called Saal of Franconia, has its source in the country of Henneberg, crosses the low principality of Wurtzburg and falls into the Mein, on the left of Schweinfurth.

The Prussians have endeavored to defend the right bank of the Saal; they were attacked there in all their posts, and were beaten on all points. The French army advanced afterwards in three columns—The right penetrated thro' Schleitz, to Gera and Altonburg; the center, by Lobenstien to Newstadt; and the left, by Groffenthal, to Saalfeld. The battle of the 10th, took place in those countries.

The news of the victory over the Prussians was announced by the telegraphe, to the different cities of the empire, through which the telegraphical lines pass.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 26.

Mr. Elliot laid on the table the proceedings of the general assembly of Vermont, relative to the Kentucky resolutions for amending the constitution of the U. S.

Mr. Marion presented the memorial of certain merchants of Charleston, stating their losses by French spoilations and praying relief. Referred to a select committee of 9.

Mr. Newton presented a resolution that the president be requested to cause to be laid before the house the number and state of the frigates &c.——Carried 43 to 34.

Mr. Dawson called up the bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, Mr. Varnum in the chair.

The first and second sections were agreed to. The third is in these words:

"And be it further enacted that whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of any judge or justice of the United States or of any state or territory possessing authority to bind to the peace and good behaviour, that any person intends to commit any misdemeanor provided against this act, it shall be lawful for such judge or justice, to cause such person to be brought before him, and to require from such person good and sufficient sureties, to such sum as shall be deemed reasonable, that he shall not, by any act to be done within the United States, or the territories thereof, commit any offense against this act within the term of one year, or such longer term as the case may reasonably require, and in default thereof may commit such person during such term.

Mr. J. Clay objected to the extensive power given to the justices in this section. He moved to strike out the section.

Mr. Dawson endeavored to prove that power the same as granted in some of the laws of the U. S.

Mr. Nelson was willing to grant such power to the judges of the U. S. courts or the judges of the State courts, but not to common justices.

Mr. Dawson was willing to amend but not to strike out the section.

Mr. J. Clay. This section seems to punish a man on mere suspicion of an intention to break the peace. There ought to be at least the oath of some person or some strong confirmation.

Mr. Nelson. A justice may bind over when the peace is broken, or when he sees one about to break the peace. You are not to permit men to prepare to levy war against the United States, without binding them; surely you would not suffer them to commit the act and then bind them over. I would not give the magistrate power to imprison a year, but till the sitting of the next court of record, before which the matter may be cognizable.

Mr. Nelson here read by way of argument an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Sloan was opposed to striking out. Suppose an individual should purchase a great quantity of arms, and the whole neighborhood suspected some hostile intention, will you not have the person bound over. This section is as important as any in the bill.

Mr. Clay. The first section of the bill provides for punishing the setting on foot of any military enterprize against the U. States, for combining or conspiring together for such purpose, and for advising to such purpose: and this section would punish a man even on a suspicion of an intention to advise another. The case of man purchasing a great quantity of arms is stated: but this is an *overt act.*

Mr. Quincey. A clause in the 4th section of the amendments to the constitution, requires 'a probable cruse' and 'an oath or affirmation.' This section seems to me to be in direct violation of that clause.

Mr. Kelly.——The intention cannot be known but by some overt act, or some expression.——No law can punish a man on suspicion of an intention. Yet this section would render a man liable to imprisonment, or to be held to give bail for good behaviour, on mere suspicion, and contrary to the whole tenor of our laws. The section does not point out what "information shall be deemed satisfactory;"—but gives a single magistrate undue authority, neither then nor afterwards subject to the control of a superior court. Such are the provisions of this section, yet it must in some measure be nugatory, for no person shall be imprisoned but by the oath or affirmation of another, hence by a writ of habeas corpus he must be liberated.

Mr. Dwight. It is contrary to the constitution, inasmuch as it is a suspension of the habeas corpus.

What is the court? A common justice of the peace; and we all know how unfit to be trusted with such power are many of our justices: no oath is required; and if an oath be taken by any one person that he suspects another of an intention to join or even advise to joining any association contrary to this act, the magistrate has power to bind over, or in failure of giving security, to imprison a year, and still further if no sureties be then found; and all this without a single overt act, or expression, of the person, but from mere suspicion. It is certainly contrary to the ordinary course of law: it is subversive of the fundamental principles of liberty, and of the constitution, which provides for a speedy and impartial trial: there indeed is no trial.

Mr. Cook, How prevented? Is it o bliging another to good behavior, in personal danger? is the right when

Mr. Hastings. have another bound the magistrate mus danger besides the complaining: he is rity for good beha cion of another.

Mr. Alston. oath that he believ his life from anoth person of whom c sureties for his goo

Mr. Dana. It apprehends himsel so state causes for my opinion the c try, and such is th the highest author as the gentleman thinks otherwise, wrong.

For striking out The committee committed the bi for amendment; a bers to it.

The bill makin support of the nav year 1807, had blanks filled in c and was ordered to day.

It follows:

"Sec. 1. Be i and house of repr of America, in c for defraying the the U. S. durin eight hundred a sums be, and the tively, appropriat

For the pay an cers and pay of th For provisions 12 For medicines, i stores 5000 dollar 190 208 dollars a store rent, commi contingent exper pay and subsiste including provisio forage for the sta cents. For cloth dollars. For mi 560 dollars. For ces, hospital stor on account of the rine corps 1150 d ter's and barrack travelling expenc ter's bills, fuel, p sical instruments ther contingent e the expence of docks and other perintendants, s borers 60,000 do dolls.

Sec. 2. And b the several sum propriated shall i in the treasury ed."

Adjourned til

CHARL

Captain Camp ry, from Mont the 2d of Oct. city of *Buenos-A* the British troo has been retaken long but ineffect considerable pa were killed; an dered prisoners about the middl

Sir Home Po his squadron in correspondence teveido, he had keeping that pla ade. In his las all neutral vesse allowing them with that part o had brought int tion of which t to enter or leav tured.

GEORGE

By a gentlem fort, and who w jury examined we learn that i mony given, th in the purchase in Louisiana, t tz; that the y

Mr. Cook. How are conspiracies to be prevented? Is it not like one person's obliging another to give security for his good behavior, in case of apprehended personal danger? How much greater then is the right when the union is in danger.

Mr. Hastings. It is true one person can have another bound over in such cases, but the magistrate must have *evidence* of that danger besides the declaration of the person complaining: he is not obliged to give security for good behavior on the mere suspicion of another.

Mr. Alston. A man comes and makes oath that he believes himself in danger of his life from another: he can oblige the person of whom complaint is made to find sureties for his good behavior.

Mr. Dana. It is not enough to swear he apprehends himself in danger; he must also state causes for that belief; such is in my opinion the common law of the country, and such is the opinion of writers of the highest authority on the subject; but as the gentleman from North Carolina thinks otherwise, 'tis probable they are wrong.

For striking out 80.

The committee rose and the house recommitted the bill to the same committee for amendment; and added two more members to it.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the naval establishment, for the year 1807, had two readings, and the blanks filled in committee of the whole, and was ordered to a third reading on Monday.

It follows:

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the U. S. of America, in congress assembled, That for defraying the expences of the navy of the U. S. during the year one thousand eight hundred and seven, the following sums be, and the same hereby are, respectively, appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers and pay of the seamen 296 048 dollars. For provisions 120 850 dollars and 3 cents. For medicines, instruments and hospital stores 5000 dollars. For repairs of vessels 190 208 dollars and 67 cents. For freight, store rent, commissions to agents, and other contingent expences 75 000 dollars. For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, including provisions for those on shore and forage for the staff 78 678 dollars and 30 cents. For clothing for the same 14,360 dollars. For military stores for the same 560 dollars. For medicine, medical services, hospital stores, and all other expences on account of the sick belonging to the marine corps 1150 dollars. For quarter master's and barrack master's stores, officer's travelling expences, armourer's and carpenter's bills, fuel, premium for enlisting, musical instruments, bounty to music, and other contingent expences 8 145 dolls. For the expence of navy yards, comprising docks and other improvements, pay and superintendants, store keepers, clerks and laborers 60,000 dolls. For ordnance 50,000 dolls.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums herein specifically appropriated shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Adjourned till Monday.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19.

Captain Campbell, of the schooner Mary, from Monteveido, left that place on the 2d of Oct. He informs us, that the city of *Buenos-Ayres*, which was taken by the British troops under gen. Beresford, has been retaken by the Spaniards, after a long but ineffectual resistance, to which a considerable part of the British troops were killed; and that the rest had surrendered prisoners of war. This took place about the middle of August.

Sir Home Popham still remained with his squadron in the river La Plata. In his correspondence with the governor of Monteveido, he had signified his intention of keeping that place under a rigorous blockade. In his last letter he allowed however all neutral vessels 7 days to leave the port, allowing them to sail only in ballast, or with that part of their cargoes which they had brought into that port; at the expiration of which time, all vessels attempting to enter or leave that port would be captured.

GEORGE-TOWN, January 1.

By a gentleman just arrived from Frankfort, and who was present when the grand jury examined the charges against Burr, we learn that it appeared from the testimony given, that Mr. Burr was concerned in the purchase of 400 000 acres of land in Louisiana, nearly opposite the Natchez; that the young enterprising persons who were to embark with him, were to settle on the land; that each had a musket and was to act as a soldier under Burr against the Spaniards, in case of a war, provided the executive approved of it; and that Mr. Jefferson was many months since acquainted with Burr's enterprize.

In addition he has stated, that provisions for the support of these settlers for one year were purchased to the amount of 40,000 dollars, and for instruments of agriculture 40,000 more had been expended.

Mr. Burr is daily expected here.

A dispatch has this day arrived from the Mississippi territory, but we have not yet learned the subject of it.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2.

The British frigate Hebe, capt. Malbon, has taken the schooner Betsey, capt. Stevens, of this port, on her passage from St. Bartholomews, and ordered her for Jamaica.

The governor of Trinidad issued his proclamation on the 22d ult. prohibiting the importation of beef and pork into that island in American vessels, and the exportation of sugar.

Captain Atwater, who arrived this morning in 29 days from Trinidad, informs us that Miranda was still at that place—that he had dispatched his principal officer, the Count de Rouveroy, to the Court of St. James, to solicit a reinforcement from the British government—and that it was the general opinion at Trinidad that de Rouveroy would succeed in his mission. *New-York Mer. Ad.*

From the Philadelphia Register.

POSTSCRIPT.—A letter from France, of the 7th of November, received in this city, repeats the intelligence which we stated yesterday, of a battle, subsequent to that of *Jena*, having been fought near *Berlin*, in which the Prussians had suffered a severe defeat.

Three queens were in the vicinity of the field of carnage, during the battle of Jena viz The empress queen Josephine, of France; queen Louisa Augusta Wilhelmina Amelia, of Prussia; and queen Hortanse Eugenia, of Holland. The queen of Prussia is of the same family of Charlotte, of Great Britain. The French empress is in her 39th year; the Prussian queen in her 31st; and the queen of Holland in her 24th year. [*London pap.*

A letter from a very respectable gentleman in New York to his friend in Baltimore, dated the 26th at noon, contains the following

Important Intelligence.

"By a vessel from Nantz, we have papers to the 7th Nov. which give accounts of the French having marched out of Berlin, of which they had possession for several days, attacked the Prussians and after a severe engagement, which lasted two days, obtained a complete victory, having killed and taken upwards of eighty thousand. The king is among the number of wounded and the queen a captaive. This vessel also brings accounts that the king of Holland with his army had entered Copenhagen.

(The foregoing has been copied from the Philadelphia Gazette, of the 27th of Dec. A New York paper of the same date has likewise been received at this office which makes no mention of a battle *after* entering Berlin. The following is taken from the New York Commercial Advertiser of the 26th)

Foreign Intelligence. By the arrival of the Virginia from Bordeaux, and the Penelope from Nantz, we have received Paris dates to the 2d of November. These papers contain thirteen bulletins from the grand army; but furnish no account of any battle, later than those detailed in our last Dutch papers.

Our verbal accounts from Bordeaux and Nantz correspond in the statement, that the battles fought between the 8th and 15th of October, were much more fatal to the French officers and troops than is acknowledged in the bulletins; that 5 or 6 principal officers were killed and wounded; and that at the date of the last intelligence 150 000 Russians were within two day's march of the Prussian army.

☞ *DIVINE SERVICE.*

In consequence of the inclemency of the season, and the house lately occupied being very open, DIVINE SERVICE will be performed at the Water-street Academy this evening, and also on Sunday at eleven and three o'clock, by Mr. *Giurey*, at the ringing of the school bell.

Jan. 2.

To the Public.

RICHARD LEE & SON seem to hope the charges I have made, and the proofs of their artifice and falsehoods which I have exhibited, will pass unnoticed by the public, because R. L. & Son do not "*feel inclined*" to justify their conduct, in their base attempt to deprive me and my children of our living; for *it is a fact*, (tho' they chuse to assert the contrary) that the income from the estate of my deceased husband is not competent to board and educate his children.

What have they said to invalidate my assertion of their establishment (as they pompously term it) being but a few months in existence? NOTHING.—What, to disprove that they have meanly endeavored to *tamper* with my agents in *various* places? NOTHING.

They said *they had not withdrawn* an equivocal advertisement, and say "there is not an editor in Baltimore but will pronounce it a downright falsehood," and then appeal to my conscience, and my agent, &c.—I have given the dates of the publications, the time *when* the equivocal advertisement *was withdrawn*, and an extract from the letter of this same agent, to whom they had the barefaced impudence to appeal; *these all prove*, and Mr. Pechin's file (in this instance) *will demonstrate their deliberate perversion of truth*.—To all this they reply—NOTHING. Full proof of the falsehood of their insinuation respecting my brother's employment, is before the public—to this they reply—NOTHING. They asserted my brother saw in Baltimore the original recipes &c.—His deposition proving the falsehood of this, is also before the public, and has for an answer—NOTHING. To my *proof (from their own advertisement)* of their assertion being false, where they say they are 'the only persons that ever prepared any of the medicines,' what have they replied—NOTHING; and in saying nothing, they act with that cautious cunning which always marked their conduct; they fear examination, & shuffle off from one thing to another, for investigation is what they dread. The fact is, that several persons in New-York, and one person who is now in Baltimore, worked in the same apartment with R. L. and Son. These persons can prove, that R. L. and Son worked *in no other apartment than what was common to all the workmen*.—Should R. L. and Son deny this, I will produce satisfactory proof here, and refer to N. R. the person now in Baltimore.

R. L. and Son pretend they wish people to enquire into their private characters, (I suppose by way of extenuation) They ought to know that even if their private characters were esteemed good, it would not affect the *proof* I have adduced of their falsehood, *nor change a lie into truth*. If the public *really did know* their private characters, I would never trouble myself to answer any lies they chuse to print. No person can confer on me a greater favor than by making the enquiry R. L. and Son requests. Let the enquiry be made in any neighborhood where they have heretofore lived, or of any *uninterested* person who has known them for *a length of time*; perhaps the *senior* will refer to *some society* with whom *he has been connected*. My *present* business is not with their *private* characters; they have foolishly introduced the subject—they will act *wisely* not to renew it. Cunning is apt to overshoot its mark—I presume R. L. & Son, when they said "*we had no occasion to copy from the recipe book*," did not remember that an affidavit was before the public, *proving this identical recipe book to be in my possession*; nor had they brains to reflect, *they were producing unquestionable proof that my medicines are genuine*.

MORE ADDITIONS

To the "half told tale"—From the recipe book above alluded to, the deceased *occasionally* wrote down the quantity of such articles as he wished to have weighed out, in readiness; these *memorandums* were usually written on SMALL BITS OF PAPER, *without any specification what medicine it was for, or whether such ingredients composed the whole of one, or parts of several medicines*:—and here I would ask Michael Lee, if the deceased did not declare to him, *on a certain occasion*, that he always *expected these memorandums to be returned*;—*and that he should consider 'the workman who secreted them guilty of* ROBBERY'. R. Lee, sen'r, will do well, to *convince* the public, that what HE calls RECIPES, and what Mr. *Andrew Hanna* terms MANUSCRIPTS, *are not loose memorandums of that description*. This, *if they are really recipes*, can easily be done by the following method: Produce a deposition from a medical character, that he has seen in the possession of Richard Lee and Son, recipes for preparing (here let the articles be enumerated) and that they are *stated by the writer to be recipes for preparing those articles* enumerated; then let Mr. A. Hanna depose, that *the whole* of these recipes are *written by the deceased*. This is a very reasonable proposition; *easily performed*, and much to your advantage if *punctually* performed—Remember the public will expect your compliance.

To the concluding observation of Richard Lee and Son, I would reply, my words are, "having been informed, that the agent in Baltimore *had received* their compositions for sale, removed her medicines to James Hanna's medical warehouse, No. 102, Market-street, this is *exactly* the fact; and your attempt to *twist* it to the contrary is another proof of your baseness. Produce the assertion if you can? I rely with perfect confidence on a discriminating public, who I am persuaded will frustrate the attempts of Richard Lee and Son, who have evidently employed most unworthy and ungentlemanly means to accomplish their purpose. My friends and the public, I hope, will ever remember, that Richard Lee and Son, in their last publication, have indubitably proved, that *the deceased had a book, containing directions for preparing his medicines* called by them *The Recipe Book*, nor will they forget that an *affidavit* already published, *proves this identical book to be in my possession*. The inference *unquestionably* is, *that the medicines prepared according to the recipes in that book, must be the same as those prepared by the deceased*.—Thus has cunning *overreached* itself—and THUS, HAVE R. LEE AND SON, UNQUESTIONABLY PROVED THAT MY MEDICINES ARE GENUINE.

The subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, and assures them, the medicines enumerated below, shall be faithfully prepared, from the recipe book of her deceased husband. They are for sale at the Book-Store of JAMES KENNEDY, senior, and no where else in Alexandria.

☞ The genuine may always be distinguished from the spurious by having the signature of Richard Lee and Co. on the outside wrapper, or that of

Hannah Lee.

New-York, 14th Dec. 1806.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

For restoring debilitated constitutions, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

So well known for its superior efficacy in removing coughs, colds, asthmas, Hooping cough, &c. See the certificates [at the places of sale] of many of the respectable characters of Baltimore in favor of this medicine.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For rheumatism, gout, palsy, swelling, numbness, &c.

Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Warranted to cure by once using, being perfectly innocent and free from mercury, & all deleterious ingredients.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers—one bottle of this medicine has frequently cured a whole family.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, and for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels

Damask Lip Salve—Restorative Tooth Powder—Hahn's German Eye Water—Indian Vegetable Specific, &c. &c.

I do hereby certify, that Mr. Michael Lee, one of the firm of Richard Lee and Son, of Baltimore, called on me some time previous to their advertisement in this paper, to solicit my acceptance of their agency for the sale of their medicines in Alexandria in lieu of that of Mrs. Hannah Lee, his brother's widow, for whom I was already engaged; alledging as an inducement to me to make this change, that Mrs. Lee was left in easy circumstances, which would enable her to live comfortably without business—that Richard Lee and Son were in possession of the original recipes, and from being long in the habit of preparing the medicines of Richard Lee, deceased, were the only persons who could compound them. He added, that some of Mrs. Lee's agents had already, on being applied to, resigned her agency for theirs. In answer to Mr. M. Lee I said that, admitting the truth of what he asserted, I could not with propriety determine until I should hear from Mrs. Lee, to whom I should write on the subject. On enquiry I found that Mrs. Lee was in possession of the original recipe book of her deceased husband—that she had assistants who were competent to prepare her medicines from it in the same manner as in his life time, and was fully determined to do so, not being left by any means in those easy circumstances which had been represented; but was obliged to struggle for support of a young family by pursuing a business which was their natural right, of which it would be highly unjustifiable in any person whatever to deprive them, much more so in those so nearly connected with them as R. Lee and Son; until Mrs. Lee thought proper to give it up of herself or was unable to conduct it, neither of which appears to be the case. I therefore declined Mr. Michael Lee's proposal and make this declaration at the request of Mrs. Lee. It is in my apprehension a true statement of the merits of the matter in dispute between them; of which a discerning public must now be left to judge and appreciate. The well disposed will doubtless be inclined to protect the interests of the widow and the fatherless when attacked by those who ought by every tie of nature to defend them.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, 30th Dec. 1806.

A Country Store, Tavern, &c.
TO BE RENTED,
For one or more years,

A GOOD Store House, Granaries, Tavern, Blacksmiths Shop, and all necessary out-houses, in a very eligible situation in the upper country, about 35 miles from Alexandria and 25 miles from Dumfries and the Occoquan Mills. The houses are in good order, and the tavern is large and convenient—they will be rented altogether or separately, & if required an adjoining farm can be had with them or either of them. The neighborhood in which these improvements are situated is rich and well settled, and there are several valuable merchant mills near them. The tavern is immediately on the great road leading from Alexandria to Fauquier court house, and at the point of intersection with the road to Dumfries and Occoquan from the back country. To a person coming well recommended and being altogether approved of, advantageous terms would be given, and a sum of money advanced if necessary to enable him to prosecute his business to advantage. Apply to Bernard Hooe, Esq. near the premises, in Prince William county, or to the snbscriber,

J. H. Hooe.

December 30. eo2waoawtf

LAND TO RENT.

I WILL *LEASE* for a term of years, two Tenements, part of the tract on which I live, each containing about 240 acres, cleared and enclosed, for cash rents, or to men of good characters and possessing a sufficient number of hands to cultivate the land, for a share of the crops. Immediate possession may be had of either tenement, with liberty to get wood from the other lands of the subscriber for all necessary purposes.

I will also rent for one or more years,

The Fishery at the Mouth of Douge Creek.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount-Vernon, Dec. 23.—26 2aw

Gun and Pistol Manufactory,
Lower end of King street, near the water.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he hast just received from London, via Baltimore, an handsome assortment of GUNS and PISTOLS, which he will sell low for cash—

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Single and double barreled Bird and Squirrel Guns.
Holster and Pocket Pistols.
Boys' Guns, Bullet Moulds, &c.

ROBERT NASH.

N. B. Guns and Pistols stocked and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

As there are a number of Guns &c. left to be repaired, which have been on hand for a long space of time, the owners are particularly requested to pay charges and take them away.

December 15 eo

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, to spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

July 16. d

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the circuit court of the United States for the fifth circuit and district of Virginia, will be sold at public auction on the 7th day of January next, at the town of Occaquan in the county of Prince William, about forty likely Virginia born Slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, among which, are a number of boys and girls, of from 8 to 15 years of age. These slaves have been brought up in the neighborhood of Occaquan, and have for some years past been under the management of the late James Lawson dec'd.—and have been heretofore commonly called Lawson's slaves—They will be sold for cash.

Under the same decree, will also be sold, at public auction, on the 8th day of January next, at the same place, sundry Tracts of Land lying in the counties of Fairfax & Prince William, formerly mortgaged by John Semple to the said James Lawson, deceased.—These tracts of land are situated in the neighborhood of the town of Occoquan, and some of them bind upon the Occoquan river. They are well known in that neighborhood by the name of Lawson's Land, and could be shewn by most of the landholders in that part of the country. Those who may be inclined to become purchasers of these lands, may obtain accurate information of the situation and contents of the tracts, by applying to Mr. Robert Ratcliffe, of Fairfax county, who hath lately made surveys of the greater part of them.—The lands will be sold in tracts or divided so as to accommodate purchasers, and this will be arranged on the day of sale. The terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the day of sale, and the payment to be secured by bond with approved security—the other three-fourths in three equal annual installments; the payment of the first of these installments commencing at the end of two years from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser. A mortgage will also be required upon the lands purchased, to secure the payments of the whole of the purchase money.—Deeds will be made by the Commissioners upon securing the payments in the manner above mentioned.

One or more of the commissioners will attend at Occaquan, with Mr. Robert Radcliffe the surveyor, on the 5th and 6th of January next, for the purpose of giving to persons inclined to purchase those lands such information as may be in their power touching the title, situation, and boundaries of the different tracts.

Thomas Swan,
Edward Washington,
Benjamin Botts, } *Com'rs.*

December 3. 2awts

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration *debonis non*, on the estate of William Henry Washington, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 17th day of December, 1806.

John Luke, *Adm'r.* DE BONIS NON.

December 17—18 2aw4w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of RICHARD CONWAY, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

William Herbert,
Nicholas Fitzhugh,
Edmund I. Lee, } *Exr's.*

December 17. 3taw6w

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR]

An Abridgment of the History of England,

From the Invasion of JULIUS CAESAR, to the Death of GEORGE the II.

BY DOCTOR GOLDSMITH.

And continued down to the PEACE of AMIENS, (1802) by an eminent writer.

December 5.

Robert Gray,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A large supply of SLATES, of an excellent quality,

For sale by the dozen or single.

November 6.

Office of the People's Friend,
NEW-YORK.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND
FOR THE COUNTRY,

THE first number of this paper will be published on Thursday, the 1st of January, 1807, and continue to be published afterwards regularly, every Wednesday and Saturday. It will contain the whole of the editorial matter contained in the daily print of that name.

Price four dollars a year—one year to be paid in advance.

☞ Subscriptions for the above paper received at the office of the ALEXANDRIA DAILY ADVERTISER.

December 19.

VALUABLE LANDS,
To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill Tract of Land, situate on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of cullen stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cliesh Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cliesh Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Cliesh Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn,

December 4. eo3w 1aw till 1st May

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Wilson, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment—Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

Sarah Wilson, *Admr'x.*
Aaron Wilson,
Benjamin Brown, } *Admr's.*

December 17—18 3aw4w

Notice is hereby given,
To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT an election will be held at the court-house, in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year.

Garden Chapin, *Cashier.*

December 16—17 eo3w

☞ Mr. Davis, Printer, Richmond; Mr. Green, Fredericksburg; and Mr. Bowen, of Winchester, are requested to insert the above advertisement, as directed, in their respective papers.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *William Dangerfield Foss*, late of the county aforesaid deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

Charles M'Knight,
John Stewart, } *Admr's.*

December 17—18. 3taw4w

MUFFS AND TIPPETS.

The Subscriber has just received from Boston a handsome assortment of

MUFFS AND TIPPETS,

Which shall be sold low.

Ephraim Gilman.

Dec. 27. eo3t

☞ *If they can read who are in the habit of playing with my Cows tails, because she is gentle, they are invited to come and ask for a part, instead of going for the whole. "The way of transgressors is hard," which they will find abundantly so, if I detect them.*

Just Received and for Sale,
By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY
From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

October 18 1aw3m

To be Rented,

THE two story FRAME HOUSE, on King-street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Bacon's store—Also the HOUSES on Jones's Point, formerly occupied by Mr. William Patterson, with six or seven acres of land adjoining, for one or more years, as may be agreed on—Also one or more acres of the marsh, and the upland adjoining next to Col. Hooe's fence.—Any person or persons disposed to build may have a lot or lots 20 feet by 100 feet, for ten years, at one shilling a foot ground rent; and at the end of the term of ten years, he or they, his or their heirs & assigns, shall be entitled to a renewal of the lease for ten years longer, on paying such ground rent as the lot or lots shall be worth in the opinion of three impartial men, and shall be entitled forever to a renewal of the lease at the expiration of each term of ten years on the same conditions; or they may have lots on a moderate ground rent forever. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker* for the houses, and to the subscriber for the lots.

Stephen Cooke.

Leesburg, Nov. 24. 2aw3w&eoawtf

TO BE SOLD,
For ready Money.

To the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at DAWSON's TAVERN, in the county of Loudoun and town of LEESBURG, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of January next, by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the fifth circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term last, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of *Daniel Mildred*, deceased, who was surviving partner of *Mildred and Roberts*, plaintiffs, and *Samuel Hough* and others defendants—

300 acres of Land, near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } *Comm'rs.*

Richmond, 17th Oct.—22. (Nov. 4.) 2aw8w

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT *Valuable Property* at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the purchase money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler,
John Janney, } *Ex'rs.*

November 28. 3aw

Clover Lots and building Lots.

I WILL RENT for a term of years, or LEASE on ground rent for ever, a number of LOTS on Washington and Columbus streets—some of which are well taken with Clover

J. H. HOOE.

N. B. I will also RENT for one or more years, a small *HOUSE*, with a good *GARDEN*, on Gibbon street.

July 28. 1aw

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN.